

EXHIBIT A



Entity Name: CG ROXANE LLC

Jurisdiction: CA

Date: 2/27/2024

Receipt Method: Process Server

Case Number: 24STCV04461

Plaintiff: MICHAEL DOTSON

Defendant: CG ROXANE, LLC

Document Type: Summons & Complaint

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

**NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:
(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):**

CG ROXANE, LLC

**YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF:
(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):**

MICHAEL DOTSON, individually, and on behalf of others similarly situated,

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

**Electronically FILED by
Superior Court of California,
County of Los Angeles
2/22/2024 3:25 PM
David W. Slayton,
Executive Officer/Clerk of Court,
By J. Covarrubias, Deputy Clerk**

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): **Stanely Mosk Courthouse**

**111 North Hill Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012**

CASE NUMBER:
(Número del Caso):

24STCV04461

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:

(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Todd M. Friedman, Adrian R Bacon 21031 Ventura Blvd., Ste. 340 Woodland Hills, CA 91364, 323-306-4234

David W. Slayton, Executive Officer/Clerk of Court

Clerk, by **J. Covarrubias**, Deputy
(Secretario) (Adjunto)

DATE: **02/22/2024**
(Fecha)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)

(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

[SEAL]



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

- ☐ as an individual defendant.
- ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):

3. ☒ on behalf of (specify): **CG ROXANE, LLC**

- under: ☐ CCP 416.10 (corporation) ☐ CCP 416.60 (minor)
☐ CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) ☐ CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
☒ CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) ☐ CCP 416.90 (authorized person)

☐ other (specify):

- ☐ by personal delivery on (date):

Todd M. Friedman (SBN 216752)
Adrian R. Bacon (SBN 280332)
LAW OFFICES OF TODD M. FRIEDMAN, P.C.
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Electronically FILED by
Superior Court of California,
County of Los Angeles
2/22/2024 3:25 PM
David W. Slayton,
Executive Officer/Clerk of Court,
By J. Covarrubias, Deputy Clerk

Attorneys for Plaintiff, and all others similarly situated

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

MICHAEL DOTSON, individually, and on
behalf of others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CG ROXANE, LLC

Defendant.

Case No. **24STCV04461**

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

- (1) Violation of Unfair Competition Law
(Cal. Business & Professions Code
§§ 17500 *et seq.*) and
- (2) Violation of Unfair Competition Law
(Cal. Business & Professions Code
§§ 17200 *et seq.*)

Jury Trial Demanded

1 Now comes the Plaintiff, MICHAEL DOTSON ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf
2 of all others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, and for his class action Complaint
3 against the Defendant, CG ROXANE, LLC ("Defendant"), Plaintiff alleges and states as follows:

4 **PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS**

5 1. This is an action for damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal or
6 equitable remedies, for violations of Unfair Competition Law (Cal. Business & Professions Code
7 §§ 17500 *et seq.*, and Unfair Competition Law (Cal. Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et*
8 *seq* resulting from the illegal actions of Defendant, in advertising and labeling its products as
9 Natural Alpine Spring Water, when the products contain microplastics. Plaintiff alleges as follows
10 upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences, and, as to all other
11 matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.

12 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13 2. This class action is brought pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382.
14 All causes of action in the instant complaint arise under California statutes.

15 3. This court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, because Defendant does
16 business within the State of California and County of Los Angeles

17 4. Venue is proper in this Court because Defendant does business *inter alia* in the
18 county of Los Angeles and a significant portion of the conduct giving rise to Plaintiff's Claims
19 happened here.

20 **PARTIES**

21 5. Plaintiff is an individual who was at all relevant times residing in Los Angeles,
22 California.

23 6. Defendant is a California limited liability company, whose principal place of
24 business is located in Novato, California.

25 7. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant was engaged in the manufacturing,
26 marketing, and sale of bottled water.

27 **FACTS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS**

28 8. Defendant manufactures, advertises, markets, sells, and distributes bottled water
throughout California and the United States.

9. During the Class Period Defendant sold Crystal Geyser bottled water (the
"Products") labeled, marketed, and advertised as "Natural Alpine Spring Water" but which
actually contained microplastics.

10. Microplastics are small sized plastic particles that originate from manufacturing and physical degradation of plastics. Microplastics encompass a variety of different molecules with different structures, shapes, sizes, and polymers.

11. Microplastics are not naturally occurring. Instead, microplastics are typically made from polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene, and other synthetic polymers.¹

12. Microplastics can leach into the water from the bottle, and consumers are exposed to additives, processing aid, and unreacted monomers.²

13. In 2018 Orb Media commissioned a global study on synthetic microplastic contamination in bottled water.³ The study was performed at the Mason lab at State University of New York at Fredonia, Department of Geology & Environmental Sciences. The study tested 259 individual bottles from 27 different lots across 11 brands purchased from 19 locations in 9 countries. Ninety-three percent, ("93%"), of bottled water showed signs of microplastic contamination.

14. A study conducted in 2019 found the origin of bottled microplastics in drinking water due to mechanical stress.⁴ They proposed that the main mechanical reason for bottled water contamination originated from releasing microplastic particles from the bottleneck and plastic cap by frequent opening and closing.

¹ Md. Iftakharul Muhib, Md. Khabir Uddin, Md. Mostafizur Rahman, and Guilherme Malafaia, "Occurrence of microplastics in tap and bottled water, and food packaging: A narrative review on current knowledge," *Science of The Total Environment* (2022), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.161274>.

² *Id*; Winkler, A., Santo, N., Ortenzi, M.A., Bolzoni, E., Bacchetta, R., Tremolada, P., 2019. Does mechanical stress cause microplastic release from plastic water bottles? *Water Res.* 166, 115082

³ Orb Media, "Plus Plastic," Orb Media (2023), available at <https://orbmedia.org/plus-plastic>.

⁴ Winkler, A., Santo, N., Ortenzi, M.A., Bolzoni, E., Bacchetta, R., Tremolada, P., 2019. Does mechanical stress cause microplastic release from plastic water bottles? *Water Res.* 166, 115082.

15. Microplastic contamination in the Products is possible at various manufacturing levels and as a result of usage by reasonable consumers.⁵

16. Toxic effects of microplastics on the physiology and behavior of marine invertebrates have been extensively documented.⁶ Similar effects have also been observed in larger marine vertebrates such as fish. Furthermore, recent studies using mouse models have reported potential effects of Microplastics on mammalian gut microbiota, as well as cellular and metabolic toxicity in the host.⁷ However, the pathophysiological consequences of acute and chronic exposure to microplastics in mammalian systems, particularly in humans, are not yet fully understood.⁸

17. After being absorbed, Microplastics have the potential to be transported through the circulatory system and subsequently accumulate in various organs, including the kidney, gut, and liver.⁹ Thus, the effects on several blood and the immune system cell lines have been widely reported for several Microplastics. Moreover, Microplastics exhibit a "Trojan Horse" effect by absorbing and transporting various environmental pollutants.¹⁰

18. Studies indicate that exposure to microplastics through ingestion can lead to gastrointestinal problems such as irritable bowel syndrome; endocrine disruption such as adverse

⁵ See Md. Iftakharul Muhib, Md. Khabir Uddin, Md. Mostafizur Rahman, and Guilherme Malafaia, "Occurrence of microplastics in tap and bottled water, and food packaging: A narrative review on current knowledge," *Science of The Total Environment* (2022), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.161274>.

⁶ Damià Barceló, Yolanda Picó, & Ahmed H. Alfarhan, *Microplastics: Detection in human samples, cell line studies, and health impacts*, Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology (2023), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.etap.2023.104204>; Grote, K., Brüstle, F., Vlacil, A.K., 2023. Cellular and systemic effects of micro- and nanoplastics in mammals—what we know so far. *Materials* 16, 3123. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ma16083123>;

⁷ Yong, C.Q.Y., Valiyaveetil, S., Tang, B.L., 2020. Toxicity of microplastics and nanoplastics in mammalian systems. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 2020 Vol. 17, 1509. <https://doi.org/10.3390/IJERPH17051509>.

⁸ Damià Barceló, Yolanda Picó, & Ahmed H. Alfarhan, *Microplastics: Detection in human samples, cell line studies, and health impacts*, Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology (2023), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.etap.2023.104204>

⁹ Id.

¹⁰ Id.

1 effects on hormonal balance and reproductive function; and cardiovascular problems such as
2 increase of oxidative stress and impaired regular heart function.¹¹

3 19. Microplastics contamination is a material concern to Plaintiff and other reasonable
4 consumers.

5 20. Bottled water that is contaminated with microplastics is not natural.

6 21. The Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") has not officially defined the term
7 "natural" and has not promulgated an official rule regarding the use of the term "natural."

8 22. Furthermore, FDA has considered the term "natural" to mean that nothing artificial
9 or synthetic (including all color additives regardless of source) has been included in, or has been
10 added to, a food that would not normally be expected to be in that food.¹²

11 23. Microplastics are not expected to be in food or water.

12 24. Plaintiff, and reasonable consumers, do not expect "Natural" water products to
13 contain microplastics.

14 25. The following picture includes an example of Defendant's fraudulent labeling:

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26 ¹¹ Ebuka Chizitere Emenike et al., *From Oceans to Dinner Plates: The Impact of*
27 *Microplastics on Human Health*, Volume 9, issue 10, Heliyon, 2023,
28 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S240584402307648X>

¹² U.S. Food and Drug Administration, "Use of the Term 'Natural' on Food Labeling,"
FDA (2023), available at <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-labeling-nutrition/use-term-natural-food-labeling>.



26. Yet, when consumers drink Defendant's Products, they are consuming synthetic plastic particles.

27. On January 27, 2024, Plaintiff purchased multiple Products labeled, marketed, and sold as "Natural Alpine Spring Water", from a Food For Less in Los Angeles.

28. Plaintiff's Products contained microplastics despite being labeled Natural Alpine Spring Water.

29. Persons, like Plaintiff herein, have an interest in purchasing products that do not contain false and misleading claims with regards to the contents of the Products.

30. By making false and misleading claims about the contents of its Products, Defendant impaired Plaintiff's ability to choose the type and quality of products he chose to buy.

31. Therefore, Plaintiff has been deprived of his legally protected interest to obtain true and accurate information about their consumer products as required by law.

1 32. As a result of Defendant's fraudulent labeling, Plaintiff and the Class have been
2 misled into purchasing Products that did not provide them with the benefit of the bargain they
3 paid money for, namely that the Products were Natural Alpine Spring Water.

4 33. As a result of Defendant's fraudulent labeling, Plaintiff and the Class paid a price
5 premium for premium Products, but instead received non-premium Products.

6 34. Plaintiff and the Class purchased Defendant's Products because Defendant's
7 advertising claimed that the Products were Natural Alpine Spring Water.

8 35. Due to Defendant's intentional, deceitful practice of falsely labeling the Products
9 as Natural Spring Water, Plaintiff could not have known that the Products contained
10 microplastics.

11 36. Plaintiff was unaware that the Products contained microplastics when he purchased
12 them.

13 37. Worse than the lost money, Plaintiff, the Class, and Sub-Class were deprived of
14 their protected interest to choose the type and quality of products they ingest.

15 38. Defendant, and not Plaintiffs, the Class, or Sub-Class, knew or should have known
16 that labeling, marketing, and selling the Products as Natural Alpine Spring Water was false,
17 deceptive, and misleading, and that Plaintiff, the Class, and Sub-Class members would not be able
18 to tell the Products they purchased contained microplastics unless Defendant expressly told them.

19 39. Defendant knew that the Products contained microplastics but chose to label the
20 Products with Natural Alpine Spring Water labeling anyway to induce consumers to purchase the
21 Products.
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40. Furthermore, copious research has shown the deleterious effects of plastic bottles on both the environment and human health, yet Defendant continues to bottle its water in plastic and continues to label the Products as Natural.¹³

41. As a result of Defendant's acts and omissions outlined above, Plaintiffs have suffered concrete and particularized injuries and harm, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Lost money;
- b. Wasting Plaintiffs' time; and
- c. Stress, aggravation, frustration, loss of trust, loss of serenity, and
- d. loss of confidence in product labeling

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

42. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, as members of the proposed class (the "Class"), defined as follows:

All persons within the United States who purchased the Products within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through to the date of class certification.

43. Plaintiff also brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, as a member of the proposed California sub-class (the "Sub-Class"), defined as follows:

All persons within California who purchased the Products within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through to the date of class certification.

44. Defendant, their employees and agents are excluded from the Class and Sub-Class. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Class and Sub-Class, but believe the members number in the thousands, if not more. Thus, this matter should be certified as a Class Action to assist in the expeditious litigation of the matter.

¹³ ABC7 News, "Nanoplastics found in bottled water and the bloodstream, study says," ABC7 News (2023), available at <https://abc7news.com/nanoplastics-bottled-water-bloodstream-plastic/14302293/>.

1 45. The Class and Sub-Class are so numerous that the individual joinder of all of their
2 members is impractical. While the exact number and identities of their members are unknown to
3 Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff is
4 informed and believes and thereon alleges that the Class and Sub-Class include thousands, if not
5 millions of members. Plaintiff alleges that the class members may be ascertained by the records
6 maintained by Defendant.

7 46. This suit is properly maintainable as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)
8 because the Class and Sub-Class are so numerous that joinder of their members is impractical and
9 the disposition of their claims in the Class Action will provide substantial benefits both to the
10 parties and the Court.

11 47. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class and Sub-Class affecting
12 the parties to be represented. The questions of law and fact common to the Class and Sub-Class
13 predominate over questions which may affect individual class members and include, but are not
14 necessarily limited to, the following:

- 15 a. Whether the Defendant intentionally, negligently, or recklessly
16 disseminated false and misleading information by labeling the Products as
17 Natural when the Products contain microplastics;
- 18 b. Whether the Class and Sub-Class members were informed that the
19 Products contained microplastics;
- 20 c. Whether the Products contained microplastics;
- 21 d. Whether Defendant's conduct was unfair and deceptive;
- 22 e. Whether Defendant unjustly enriched itself as a result of the unlawful
23 conduct alleged above;
- 24 f. Whether the inclusion of microplastics in the Products is a material fact;
- 25 g. Whether there should be a tolling of the statute of limitations; and
- 26 h. Whether the Class and Sub-Class are entitled to restitution, actual damages,
27 punitive damages, and attorney fees and costs.

28 48. As a resident of the United States and the State of California who purchased the
Products, Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of the Class and Sub-Class.

 49. Plaintiff has no interests adverse or antagonistic to the interests of the other
members of the Class and Sub-Class.

1 so make or disseminate or cause to be so made or disseminated any such statement as part of a
2 plan or scheme with the intent not to sell that personal property or those services, professional
3 or otherwise, so advertised at the price stated therein, or as so advertised.”

4 57. California Business and Professions Code section 17500, *et seq.*’s prohibition
5 against false advertising extends to the use of false or misleading written statements.

6 58. Defendant misled consumers by making misrepresentations and untrue
7 statements about the Class Products, namely, Defendant sold the Products with labeling
8 claiming the Products were Natural, and made false representations to Plaintiff and other
9 putative class members in order to solicit these transactions.

10 59. Specifically, Defendant claimed the Products were Natural when the Products
11 contained synthetic microplastics.

12 60. Defendant knew that their representations and omissions were untrue and
13 misleading, and deliberately made the aforementioned representations and omissions in order
14 to deceive reasonable consumers like Plaintiff and other Class and Sub-Class Members.

15 61. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s misleading and false advertising,
16 Plaintiff and the other Class Members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or
17 property. Plaintiff reasonably relied upon Defendant’s fraudulent statements regarding the
18 Products, namely that they did not know the Products contained synthetic microplastics. In
19 reasonable reliance on Defendant’s omissions of material fact and false advertisements, Plaintiff
20 and other Class and Sub-Class Members purchased the Products. In turn Plaintiff and other
21 Class Members ended up with products that turned out to actually be different than advertised,
22 and therefore Plaintiff and other Class Members have suffered injury in fact.

23 62. Plaintiff alleges that these false and misleading written representations made by
24 Defendant constitute a “scheme with the intent not to sell that personal property or those
25 services, professional or otherwise, so advertised at the price stated therein, or as so advertised.”

26 63. Defendant advertised to Plaintiff and other putative class members, through
27 written representations and omissions made by Defendant and its employees, that the Class
28 Products would be Natural.

64. Defendant knew that the Class Products did in fact contain synthetic
microplastics.

65. Thus, Defendant knowingly sold Class Products to Plaintiff and other putative
class members that contained synthetic microplastics and were not Natural.

66. The misleading and false advertising described herein presents a continuing threat to Plaintiff and the Class and Sub-Class Members in that Defendant persists and continues to engage in these practices, and will not cease doing so unless and until forced to do so by this Court. Defendant's conduct will continue to cause irreparable injury to consumers unless enjoined or restrained. Plaintiff is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief ordering Defendant to cease their false advertising, as well as disgorgement and restitution to Plaintiff and all Class Members Defendant's revenues associated with their false advertising, or such portion of those revenues as the Court may find equitable.

COUNT II
VIOLATIONS OF UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT
(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.)
On behalf of the Class and Sub-Class

67. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 54.

68. Actions for relief under the unfair competition law may be based on any business act or practice that is within the broad definition of the UCL. Such violations of the UCL occur as a result of unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business acts and practices. A plaintiff is required to provide evidence of a causal connection between a defendant's business practices and the alleged harm--that is, evidence that the defendant's conduct caused or was likely to cause substantial injury. It is insufficient for a plaintiff to show merely that the defendant's conduct created a risk of harm. Furthermore, the "act or practice" aspect of the statutory definition of unfair competition covers any single act of misconduct, as well as ongoing misconduct.

UNFAIR

69. California Business & Professions Code § 17200 prohibits any "unfair ... business act or practice." Defendant's acts, omissions, misrepresentations, and practices as alleged herein also constitute "unfair" business acts and practices within the meaning of the UCL in that its conduct is substantially injurious to consumers, offends public policy, and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous as the gravity of the conduct outweighs any alleged benefits attributable to such conduct. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein. Plaintiff reserves the right to allege further conduct which constitutes other unfair business acts or practices. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to this date.

1 70. In order to satisfy the “unfair” prong of the UCL, a consumer must show that the
2 injury: (1) is substantial; (2) is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or
3 competition; and, (3) is not one that consumers themselves could reasonably have avoided.

4 71. Here, Defendant’s conduct has caused and continues to cause substantial injury
5 to Plaintiff and members of the Class. Plaintiff and members of the Class have suffered injury
6 in fact due to Defendant’s decision to sell them fraudulently labeled products (Class Products).
7 Thus, Defendant’s conduct has caused substantial injury to Plaintiff and the members of the
8 Class and Sub-Class.

9 72. Moreover, Defendant’s conduct as alleged herein solely benefits Defendant
10 while providing no benefit of any kind to any consumer. Such deception utilized by Defendant
11 convinced Plaintiff and members of the Class that the Class Products were natural, in order to
12 induce them to spend money on said Class Products. In fact, knowing that Class Products, by
13 their objective terms contained microplastics, unfairly profited from their sale, in that Defendant
14 knew that the expected benefit that Plaintiff would receive from this feature is nonexistent, when
15 this is typically never the case in situations involving consumer products. Thus, the injury
16 suffered by Plaintiff and the members of the Class and Sub-Class is not outweighed by any
17 countervailing benefits to consumers.

18 73. Finally, the injury suffered by Plaintiff and members of the Class and California
19 Sub-Class is not an injury that these consumers could reasonably have avoided. After
20 Defendant, fraudulently labeled the Class Products as Natural, the Plaintiff, Class members, and
21 Sub-Class Members suffered injury in fact due to Defendant’s sale of Class Products to them.
22 Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to inform Plaintiff and Class and Sub-Class members
23 that the Class Products contained synthetic microplastics and are not Natural as a result. As
24 such, Defendant took advantage of Defendant’s position of perceived power in order to deceive
25 Plaintiff and the Class members to purchase the products. Therefore, the injury suffered by
26 Plaintiff and members of the Class is not an injury which these consumers could reasonably
27 have avoided.

28 74. Thus, Defendant’s conduct has violated the “unfair” prong of California Business
& Professions Code § 17200.

FRAUDULENT

 75. California Business & Professions Code § 17200 prohibits any “fraudulent ...
business act or practice.” In order to prevail under the “fraudulent” prong of the UCL, a

1 consumer must allege that the fraudulent business practice was likely to deceive members of
2 the public.

3 76. The test for “fraud” as contemplated by California Business and Professions
4 Code § 17200 is whether the public is likely to be deceived. Unlike common law fraud, a §
5 17200 violation can be established even if no one was actually deceived, relied upon the
6 fraudulent practice, or sustained any damage.

7 77. Here, not only were Plaintiff and the Class and Sub-Class members likely to be
8 deceived, but these consumers were actually deceived by Defendant. Such deception is
9 evidenced by the fact that Plaintiff agreed to purchase Class Products at a price premium even
10 though the Products contained synthetic microplastics. Plaintiff’s reliance upon Defendant’s
11 deceptive statements is reasonable due to the unequal bargaining powers of Defendant and
12 Plaintiff. For the same reason, it is likely that Defendant’s fraudulent business practice would
13 deceive other members of the public.

14 78. As explained above, Defendant deceived Plaintiff and other Class Members by
15 labeling the Products as Natural, when in fact the Products contain synthetic microplastics.

16 79. Thus, Defendant’s conduct has violated the “fraudulent” prong of California
17 Business & Professions Code § 17200.

18 UNLAWFUL

19 80. California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, et seq. prohibits “any
20 unlawful...business act or practice.”

21 81. As explained above, Defendant deceived Plaintiff and other Class Members by
22 labeling the Products as Natural, when in fact the Products contain synthetic microplastics.

23 82. Defendant used false advertising, marketing, and misrepresentations to induce
24 Plaintiff and Class and Sub-Class Members to purchase the Class Products, in violation of
25 California Business and Professions Code Section 17500, et seq.

26 83. Had Defendant not falsely advertised, marketed or misrepresented the Class
27 Products, Plaintiff and Class Members would not have purchased the Class Products.
28 Defendant’s conduct therefore caused and continues to cause economic harm to Plaintiff and
Class Members. These representations by Defendant are therefore an “unlawful” business
practice or act under Business and Professions Code Section 17200 *et seq.*

84. Defendant has thus engaged in unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business acts
entitling Plaintiff and Class and Sub-Class Members to judgment and equitable relief against

Defendant, as set forth in the Prayer for Relief. Additionally, pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiff and Class and Sub-Class Members seek an order requiring Defendant to immediately cease such acts of unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices and requiring Defendant to correct its actions.

MISCELLANEOUS

101. Plaintiff and Classes Members allege that they have fully complied with all contractual and other legal obligations and fully complied with all conditions precedent to bringing this action or all such obligations or conditions are excused.

REQUEST FOR JURY TRIAL

102. Plaintiff requests a trial by jury as to all claims so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

103. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class and Sub-Class, requests the following relief:

- (a) An order certifying the Class and Sub-Class and appointing Plaintiff as Representative of the Class and Sub-Class;
- (a) An order certifying the undersigned counsel as Class and Sub-Class Counsel;
- (b) An order requiring Defendant to engage in corrective advertising regarding the conduct discussed above;
- (c) Actual damages suffered by Plaintiff and Class and Sub-Class Members as applicable or full restitution of all funds acquired from Plaintiff and Class and Sub-Class Members from the sale of misbranded Class Products during the relevant class period;
- (d) Punitive damages, as allowable, in an amount determined by the Court or jury;
- (e) Any and all statutory enhanced damages;
- (f) All reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees and costs provided by statute, common law or the Court's inherent power;

- 1 (g) Pre- and post-judgment interest; and
2 (h) All other relief, general or special, legal and equitable, to which Plaintiff
3 and Class and Sub-Class Members may be justly entitled as deemed by
4 the Court.

5
6 Dated: February 22, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

7 LAW OFFICES OF TODD M. FRIEDMAN, PC

8
9 By: 

TODD M. FRIEDMAN, ESQ.

10 Attorney for Plaintiff Michael Dotson
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CM-010

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Todd M. Friedman, SBN 216752 21031 Ventura Blvd., Suite 340, Woodland Hills, CA 91364		FOR COURT USE ONLY Electronically FILED by Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles 2/22/2024 3:25 PM David W. Slayton, Executive Officer/Clerk of Court, By J. Covarrubias, Deputy Clerk	
TELEPHONE NO.: 323-306-4234 FAX NO.: 866-633-0228 EMAIL ADDRESS: tfriedman@toddfllaw.com ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Michael Dotson v. CG Roxane, LLC			
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES STREET ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street MAILING ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles, CA 90012 BRANCH NAME: Stanley Mosk Courthouse			
CASE NAME: Michael Dotson v. CG Roxane, LLC			
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$35,000) <input type="checkbox"/> Limited (Amount demanded is \$35,000 or less)		Complex Case Designation <input type="checkbox"/> Counter <input type="checkbox"/> Joinder Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	CASE NUMBER: 24STCV04461 JUDGE: DEPT.:

Items 1–6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check **one** box below for the case type that best describes this case:

Auto Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Auto (22) <input type="checkbox"/> Uninsured motorist (46) Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos (04) <input type="checkbox"/> Product liability (24) <input type="checkbox"/> Medical malpractice (45) <input type="checkbox"/> Other PI/PD/WD (23) Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Business tort/unfair business practice (07) <input type="checkbox"/> Civil rights (08) <input type="checkbox"/> Defamation (13) <input type="checkbox"/> Fraud (16) <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property (19) <input type="checkbox"/> Professional negligence (25) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35) Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful termination (36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other employment (15)	Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Breach of contract/warranty (06) <input type="checkbox"/> Rule 3.740 collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Other collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage (18) <input type="checkbox"/> Other contract (37) Real Property <input type="checkbox"/> Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful eviction (33) <input type="checkbox"/> Other real property (26) Unlawful Detainer <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial (31) <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (32) <input type="checkbox"/> Drugs (38) Judicial Review <input type="checkbox"/> Asset forfeiture (05) <input type="checkbox"/> Petition re: arbitration award (11) <input type="checkbox"/> Writ of mandate (02) <input type="checkbox"/> Other judicial review (39)	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403) <input type="checkbox"/> Antitrust/Trade regulation (03) <input type="checkbox"/> Construction defect (10) <input type="checkbox"/> Mass tort (40) <input type="checkbox"/> Securities litigation (28) <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Toxic tort (30) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41) Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of judgment (20) Miscellaneous Civil Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> RICO (27) <input type="checkbox"/> Other complaint (not specified above) (42) Miscellaneous Civil Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership and corporate governance (21) <input type="checkbox"/> Other petition (not specified above) (43)
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2. This case ☒ is ☐ is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of separately represented parties
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial amount of documentary evidence | d. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of witnesses
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision |
|--|--|
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. ☒ monetary b. ☒ nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. ☒ punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): 2
5. This case ☒ is ☐ is not a class action suit.
6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)
- Date: January 29, 2024
- Todd M. Friedman, Esq.

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions. File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule. If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding. Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only. 	

Page 1 of 2

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET**CM-010**

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you **must** complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check **one** box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the **primary** cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES**Auto Tort**

Auto (22)—Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death
Uninsured Motorist (46) (*if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto*)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

Asbestos (04)
Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
Product Liability (*not asbestos or toxic/environmental*) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
Medical Malpractice—Physicians & Surgeons
Other Professional Health Care Malpractice
Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism)
Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (*not civil harassment*) (08)
Defamation (e.g., slander, libel) (13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)
Legal Malpractice
Other Professional Malpractice (*not medical or legal*)
Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)

Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
Breach of Rental/Lease
Contract (*not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction*)
Contract/Warranty Breach—Seller Plaintiff (*not fraud or negligence*)
Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty
Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09)
Collection Case—Seller Plaintiff
Other Promissory Note/Collections Case
Insurance Coverage (*not provisionally complex*) (18)
Auto Subrogation
Other Coverage
Other Contract (37)
Contractual Fraud
Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)
Wrongful Eviction (33)
Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Possession of Real Property
Mortgage Foreclosure
Quiet Title
Other Real Property (*not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, or foreclosure*)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)
Residential (32)
Drugs (38) (*if the case involves illegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential*)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ—Administrative Mandamus
Writ—Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter
Writ—Other Limited Court Case Review
Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
Notice of Appeal—Labor Commissioner Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400–3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
Construction Defect (10)
Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)
Securities Litigation (28)
Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
Insurance Coverage Claims (*arising from provisionally complex case type listed above*) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20)
Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)
Confession of Judgment (*non-domestic relations*)
Sister State Judgment
Administrative Agency Award (*not unpaid taxes*)
Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
Other Enforcement of Judgment Case

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)
Other Complaint (*not specified above*) (42)
Declaratory Relief Only
Injunctive Relief Only (*non-harassment*)
Mechanics Lien
Other Commercial Complaint Case (*non-tort/non-complex*)
Other Civil Complaint (*non-tort/non-complex*)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and Corporate Governance (21)
Other Petition (*not specified above*) (43)
Civil Harassment
Workplace Violence
Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse
Election Contest
Petition for Name Change
Petition for Relief From Late Claim
Other Civil Petition

SHORT TITLE Michael Dotson v. CG Roxane, LLC	CASE NUMBER 24STCV04461
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CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION
(CERTIFICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO COURTHOUSE LOCATION)

This form is required pursuant to Local Rule 2.3 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court

Step 1: After completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet (Judicial Council form CM-010), find the exact case type in Column A that corresponds to the case type indicated in the Civil Case Cover Sheet.

Step 2: In Column B, check the box for the type of action that best describes the nature of the case.

Step 3: In Column C, circle the number which explains the reason for the court filing location you have chosen.

Applicable Reasons for Choosing Courthouse Location (Column C)

1. Class Actions must be filed in the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, Central District.	7. Location where petitioner resides.
2. Permissive filing in Central District.	8. Location wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly.
3. Location where cause of action arose.	9. Location where one or more of the parties reside.
4. Location where bodily injury, death or damage occurred.	10. Location of Labor Commissioner Office.
5. Location where performance required, or defendant resides.	11. Mandatory filing location (Hub Cases – unlawful detainer, limited non-collection, limited collection).
6. Location of property or permanently garaged vehicle.	

	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Case Type	B Type of Action (check only one)	C Applicable Reasons (see Step 3 above)
Auto Tort	Auto (22)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2201 Motor Vehicle – Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4
	Uninsured Motorist (46)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4601 Uninsured Motorist – Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4
Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death	Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death (23)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2301 Premise Liability (e.g., dangerous conditions of property, slip/trip and fall, dog attack, etc.)	1, 4
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2302 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., assault, battery, vandalism, etc.)	1, 4
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2303 Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress	1, 4
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2304 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2305 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse/Claims Against Skilled Nursing Facility	1, 4
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2306 Intentional Conduct – Sexual Abuse Case (in any form)	1, 4

SHORT TITLE Michael Dotson v. CG Roxane, LLC	CASE NUMBER
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	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Case Type	B Type of Action (check only one)	C Applicable Reasons (see Step 3 above)
Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death		<input type="checkbox"/> 2307 Construction Accidents	1, 4
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2308 Landlord – Tenant Habitability (e.g., bed bugs, mold, etc.)	1, 4
	Product Liability (24)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2401 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/ environmental)	1, 4
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2402 Product Liability – Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act (CA Civil Code §§1790-1795.8) (Lemon Law)	1, 3, 5
	Medical Malpractice (45)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4501 Medical Malpractice – Physicians & Surgeons	1, 4
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4502 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice	1, 4
Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death Tort	Business Tort (07)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0701 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud or breach of contract)	1, 2, 3
	Civil Rights (08)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0801 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1, 2, 3
	Defamation (13)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1301 Defamation (slander/libel)	1, 2, 3
	Fraud (16)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1601 Fraud (no contract)	1, 2, 3
	Professional Negligence (25)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2501 Legal Malpractice	1, 2, 3
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2502 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)	1, 2, 3
	Other (35)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3501 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage Tort	1, 2, 3
Employment	Wrongful Termination (36)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3601 Wrongful Termination	1, 2, 3
	Other Employment (15)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1501 Other Employment Complaint Case	1, 2, 3
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1502 Labor Commissioner Appeals	10
Contract	Breach of Contract / Warranty (06) (not insurance)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0601 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction)	2, 5
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0602 Contract/Warranty Breach – Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence)	2, 5
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0603 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud)	1, 2, 5
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0604 Other Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud/ negligence)	1, 2, 5
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0605 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (COVID-19 Rental Debt)	2, 5
	Collections (09)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0901 Collections Case – Seller Plaintiff	5, 6, 11
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0902 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case	5, 11
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0903 Collections Case – Purchased Debt (charged off consumer debt purchased on or after January 1, 2014)	5, 6, 11
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0904 Collections Case – COVID-19 Rental Debt	5, 11
	Insurance Coverage (18)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1801 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1, 2, 5, 8

SHORT TITLE Michael Dotson v. CG Roxane, LLC	CASE NUMBER
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	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Case Type	B Type of Action (check only one)	C Applicable Reasons (see Step 3 above)
Contract (Continued)	Other Contract (37)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3701 Contractual Fraud	1, 2, 3, 5
		<input type="checkbox"/> 3702 Tortious Interference	1, 2, 3, 5
		<input type="checkbox"/> 3703 Other Contract Dispute (not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence)	1, 2, 3, 8, 9
Real Property	Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1401 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of Parcels _____	2, 6
	Wrongful Eviction (33)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3301 Wrongful Eviction Case	2, 6
	Other Real Property (26)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2601 Mortgage Foreclosure	2, 6
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2602 Quiet Title	2, 6
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2603 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure)	2, 6
Unlawful Detainer	Unlawful Detainer – Commercial (31)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3101 Unlawful Detainer – Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11
	Unlawful Detainer – Residential (32)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3201 Unlawful Detainer – Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11
	Unlawful Detainer – Post Foreclosure (34)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3401 Unlawful Detainer – Post Foreclosure	2, 6, 11
	Unlawful Detainer – Drugs (38)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3801 Unlawful Detainer – Drugs	2, 6, 11
Judicial Review	Asset Forfeiture (05)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0501 Asset Forfeiture Case	2, 3, 6
	Petition re Arbitration (11)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1101 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	2, 5
	Writ of Mandate (02)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0201 Writ – Administrative Mandamus	2, 8
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0202 Writ – Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter	2
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0203 Writ – Other Limited Court Case Review	2
	Other Judicial Review (39)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3901 Other Writ/Judicial Review	2, 8
		<input type="checkbox"/> 3902 Administrative Hearing	2, 8
		<input type="checkbox"/> 3903 Parking Appeal	2, 8
Provisionally Complex Litigation	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0301 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1, 2, 8
	Asbestos (04)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0401 Asbestos Property Damage	1, 11
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0402 Asbestos Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	1, 11

SHORT TITLE Michael Dotson v. CG Roxane, LLC	CASE NUMBER
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	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Case Type	B Type of Action (check only one)	C Applicable Reasons (see Step 3 above)
Provisionally Complex Litigation (Continued)	Construction Defect (10)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1001 Construction Defect	1, 2, 3
	Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4001 Claims Involving Mass Tort	1, 2, 8
	Securities Litigation (28)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2801 Securities Litigation Case	1, 2, 8
	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3001 Toxic Tort/Environmental	1, 2, 3, 8
	Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4101 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1, 2, 5, 8
Enforcement of Judgment	Enforcement of Judgment (20)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2001 Sister State Judgment	2, 5, 11
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2002 Abstract of Judgment	2, 6
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2004 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)	2, 8
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2005 Petition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment Unpaid Tax	2, 8
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2006 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2, 8, 9
Miscellaneous Civil Complaints	RICO (27)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2701 Racketeering (RICO) Case	1, 2, 8
	Other Complaints (not specified above) (42)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4201 Declaratory Relief Only	1, 2, 8
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4202 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment)	2, 8
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4203 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/noncomplex)	1, 2, 8
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4204 Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex)	1, 2, 8
Miscellaneous Civil Petitions	Partnership Corporation Governance (21)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2101 Partnership and Corporation Governance Case	2, 8
	Other Petitions (not specified above) (43)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4301 Civil Harassment with Damages	2, 3, 9
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4302 Workplace Harassment with Damages	2, 3, 9
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4303 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case with Damages	2, 3, 9
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4304 Election Contest	2
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4305 Petition for Change of Name/Change of Gender	2, 7
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4306 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	2, 3, 8
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4307 Other Civil Petition	2, 9

SHORT TITLE Michael Dotson v. CG Roxane, LLC	CASE NUMBER
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Step 4: Statement of Reason and Address: Check the appropriate boxes for the numbers shown under Column C for the type of action that you have selected. Enter the address, which is the basis for the filing location including zip code. (No address required for class action cases.)

REASON: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 9. <input type="checkbox"/> 10. <input type="checkbox"/> 11			ADDRESS:
CITY:	STATE: CA	ZIP CODE:	

Step 5: Certification of Assignment: I certify that this case is properly filed in the Central Judicial District of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles [Code of Civ. Proc., 392 et seq., and LASC Local Rule 2.3(a)(1)(E)]

Dated: 02/22/2024



(SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY/FILING PARTY)

PLEASE HAVE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COMPLETED AND READY TO BE FILED IN ORDER TO PROPERLY COMMENCE YOUR NEW COURT CASE:

1. Original Complaint or Petition.
2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
3. Civil Case Cover Sheet Judicial Council form CM-010.
4. Civil Case Cover Sheet Addendum and Statement of Location form LASC CIV 109 (01/23).
5. Payment in full of the filing fee, unless there is a court order for waiver, partial or schedule payments.
6. A signed order appointing a Guardian ad Litem, Judicial Council form CIV-010, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age will be required by Court to issue a Summons.
7. Additional copies of documents to be conformed by the Clerk. Copies of the cover sheet and this addendum must be served along with the Summons and Complaint, or other initiating pleading in the case.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp <div style="text-align: center;"> FILED Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles 02/22/2024 David W. Slayton, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court By: <u>J. Covarrubias</u> Deputy </div>
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS: Spring Street Courthouse 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012		
NOTICE OF CASE ASSIGNMENT UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE		
Your case is assigned for all purposes to the judicial officer indicated below.		CASE NUMBER: 24STCV04461

THIS FORM IS TO BE SERVED WITH THE SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT

	ASSIGNED JUDGE	DEPT	ROOM		ASSIGNED JUDGE	DEPT	ROOM
✓	Lawrence P. Riff	7					

Given to the Plaintiff/Cross-Complainant/Attorney of Record **David W. Slayton, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court**

on 02/22/2024
 (Date)

By J. Covarrubias, Deputy Clerk

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING UNLIMITED CIVIL CASES

The following critical provisions of the California Rules of Court, Title 3, Division 7, as applicable in the Superior Court, are summarized for your assistance.

APPLICATION

The Division 7 Rules were effective January 1, 2007. They apply to all general civil cases.

PRIORITY OVER OTHER RULES

The Division 7 Rules shall have priority over all other Local Rules to the extent the others are inconsistent.

CHALLENGE TO ASSIGNED JUDGE

A challenge under Code of Civil Procedure Section 170.6 must be made within **15** days after notice of assignment for all purposes to a judge, or if a party has not yet appeared, within 15 days of the first appearance.

TIME STANDARDS

Cases assigned to the Independent Calendaring Courts will be subject to processing under the following time standards:

COMPLAINTS

All complaints shall be served within 60 days of filing and proof of service shall be filed within 90 days.

CROSS-COMPLAINTS

Without leave of court first being obtained, no cross-complaint may be filed by any party after their answer is filed. Cross-complaints shall be served within 30 days of the filing date and a proof of service filed within 60 days of the filing date.

STATUS CONFERENCE

A status conference will be scheduled by the assigned Independent Calendar Judge no later than 270 days after the filing of the complaint. Counsel must be fully prepared to discuss the following issues: alternative dispute resolution, bifurcation, settlement, trial date, and expert witnesses.

FINAL STATUS CONFERENCE

The Court will require the parties to attend a final status conference not more than 10 days before the scheduled trial date. All parties shall have motions in limine, bifurcation motions, statements of major evidentiary issues, dispositive motions, requested form jury instructions, special jury instructions, and special jury verdicts timely filed and served prior to the conference. These matters may be heard and resolved at this conference. At least five days before this conference, counsel must also have exchanged lists of exhibits and witnesses, and have submitted to the court a brief statement of the case to be read to the jury panel as required by Chapter Three of the Los Angeles Superior Court Rules.

SANCTIONS

The court will impose appropriate sanctions for the failure or refusal to comply with Chapter Three Rules, orders made by the Court, and time standards or deadlines established by the Court or by the Chapter Three Rules. Such sanctions may be on a party, or if appropriate, on counsel for a party.

This is not a complete delineation of the Division 7 or Chapter Three Rules, and adherence only to the above provisions is therefore not a guarantee against the imposition of sanctions under Trial Court Delay Reduction. Careful reading and compliance with the actual Chapter Rules is imperative.

Class Actions

Pursuant to Local Rule 2.3, all class actions shall be filed at the Stanley Mosk Courthouse and are randomly assigned to a complex judge at the designated complex courthouse. If the case is found not to be a class action it will be returned to an Independent Calendar Courtroom for all purposes.

***Provisionally Complex Cases**

Cases filed as provisionally complex are initially assigned to the Supervising Judge of complex litigation for determination of complex status. If the case is deemed to be complex within the meaning of California Rules of Court 3.400 et seq., it will be randomly assigned to a complex judge at the designated complex courthouse. If the case is found not to be complex, it will be returned to an Independent Calendar Courtroom for all purposes.



Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) INFORMATION PACKAGE

THE PLAINTIFF MUST SERVE THIS ADR INFORMATION PACKAGE ON EACH PARTY WITH THE COMPLAINT.

CROSS-COMPLAINANTS must serve this ADR Information Package on any new parties named to the action with the cross-complaint.

What is ADR?

ADR helps people find solutions to their legal disputes without going to trial. The main types of ADR are negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and settlement conferences. When ADR is done by phone, videoconference or computer, it may be called Online Dispute Resolution (ODR). These alternatives to litigation and trial are described below.

Advantages of ADR

- **Saves Time:** ADR is faster than going to trial.
- **Saves Money:** Parties can save on court costs, attorney's fees, and witness fees.
- **Keeps Control** (with the parties): Parties choose their ADR process and provider for voluntary ADR.
- **Reduces Stress/Protects Privacy:** ADR is done outside the courtroom, in private offices, by phone or online.

Disadvantages of ADR

- **Costs:** If the parties do not resolve their dispute, they may have to pay for ADR, litigation, and trial.
- **No Public Trial:** ADR does not provide a public trial or a decision by a judge or jury.

Main Types of ADR

1. **Negotiation:** Parties often talk with each other in person, or by phone or online about resolving their case with a settlement agreement instead of a trial. If the parties have lawyers, they will negotiate for their clients.
2. **Mediation:** In mediation, a neutral mediator listens to each person's concerns, helps them evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of their case, and works with them to try to create a settlement agreement that is acceptable to all. Mediators do not decide the outcome. Parties may go to trial if they decide not to settle.

Mediation may be appropriate when the parties

- want to work out a solution but need help from a neutral person.
- have communication problems or strong emotions that interfere with resolution.

Mediation may not be appropriate when the parties

- want a public trial and want a judge or jury to decide the outcome.
- lack equal bargaining power or have a history of physical/emotional abuse.

How to Arrange Mediation in Los Angeles County

Mediation for **civil cases** is voluntary and parties may select any mediator they wish. Options include:

a. **The Civil Mediation Vendor Resource List**

If all parties in an active civil case agree to mediation, they may contact these organizations to request a "Resource List Mediation" for mediation at reduced cost or no cost (for selected cases).

- **ADR Services, Inc.** Case Manager Elizabeth Sanchez, elizabeth@adrservices.com (949) 863-9800
- **Mediation Center of Los Angeles** Program Manager info@mediationLA.org (833) 476-9145

These organizations cannot accept every case and they may decline cases at their discretion. They may offer online mediation by video conference for cases they accept. Before contacting these organizations, review important information and FAQs at www.lacourt.org/ADR.Res.List

NOTE: The Civil Mediation Vendor Resource List program does not accept family law, probate or small claims cases.

b. **Los Angeles County Dispute Resolution Programs**

<https://hrc.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/DRP-Fact-Sheet-23October19-Current-as-of-October-2019-1.pdf>

Day of trial mediation programs have been paused until further notice.

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR). Parties in small claims and unlawful detainer (eviction) cases should carefully review the Notice and other information they may receive about (ODR) requirements for their case.

c. Mediators and ADR and Bar organizations that provide mediation may be found on the internet.

3. Arbitration: Arbitration is less formal than trial, but like trial, the parties present evidence and arguments to the person who decides the outcome. In "binding" arbitration, the arbitrator's decision is final; there is no right to trial. In "nonbinding" arbitration, any party can request a trial after the arbitrator's decision. For more information about arbitration, visit <http://www.courts.ca.gov/programs-adr.htm>

4. Mandatory Settlement Conferences (MSC): MSCs are ordered by the Court and are often held close to the trial date or on the day of trial. The parties and their attorneys meet with a judge or settlement officer who does not make a decision but who instead assists the parties in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the case and in negotiating a settlement. For information about the Court's MSC programs for civil cases, visit <http://www.lacourt.org/division/civil/C10047.aspx>

Los Angeles Superior Court ADR website: <http://www.lacourt.org/division/civil/C10109.aspx>
For general information and videos about ADR, visit <http://www.courts.ca.gov/programs-adr.htm>

VOLUNTARY EFFICIENT LITIGATION STIPULATIONS

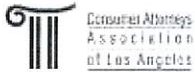


Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles

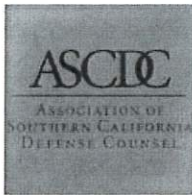


Los Angeles County
Bar Association
Litigation Section

Los Angeles County
Bar Association Labor and
Employment Law Section



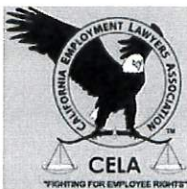
Consumer Attorneys
Association of Los Angeles



Southern California
Defense Counsel



Association of
Business Trial Lawyers



California Employment
Lawyers Association

The Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation, Discovery Resolution Stipulation, and Motions in Limine Stipulation are voluntary stipulations entered into by the parties. The parties may enter into one, two, or all three of the stipulations; however, they may not alter the stipulations as written, because the Court wants to ensure uniformity of application. These stipulations are meant to encourage cooperation between the parties and to assist in resolving issues in a manner that promotes economic case resolution and judicial efficiency.

The following organizations endorse the goal of promoting efficiency in litigation and ask that counsel consider using these stipulations as a voluntary way to promote communications and procedures among counsel and with the court to fairly resolve issues in their cases.

◆ Los Angeles County Bar Association Litigation Section ◆

◆ Los Angeles County Bar Association Labor and Employment Law Section ◆

◆ Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles ◆

◆ Southern California Defense Counsel ◆

◆ Association of Business Trial Lawyers ◆

◆ California Employment Lawyers Association ◆

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:		STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.:		FAX NO. (Optional):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional):			
ATTORNEY FOR (Name):			
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES			
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:			
PLAINTIFF:			
DEFENDANT:			
STIPULATION – EARLY ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING			CASE NUMBER:

This stipulation is intended to encourage cooperation among the parties at an early stage in the litigation and to assist the parties in efficient case resolution.

The parties agree that:

1. The parties commit to conduct an initial conference (in-person or via teleconference or via videoconference) within 15 days from the date this stipulation is signed, *to discuss and consider whether there can be agreement on the following:*
 - a. Are motions to challenge the pleadings necessary? If the issue can be resolved by amendment as of right, or if the Court would allow leave to amend, could an amended complaint resolve most or all of the issues a demurrer might otherwise raise? If so, the parties agree to work through pleading issues so that a demurrer need only raise issues they cannot resolve. Is the issue that the defendant seeks to raise amenable to resolution on demurrer, or would some other type of motion be preferable? Could a voluntary targeted exchange of documents or information by any party cure an uncertainty in the pleadings?
 - b. Initial mutual exchanges of documents at the “core” of the litigation. (For example, in an employment case, the employment records, personnel file and documents relating to the conduct in question could be considered “core.” In a personal injury case, an incident or police report, medical records, and repair or maintenance records could be considered “core.”);
 - c. Exchange of names and contact information of witnesses;
 - d. Any insurance agreement that may be available to satisfy part or all of a judgment, or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy a judgment;
 - e. Exchange of any other information that might be helpful to facilitate understanding, handling, or resolution of the case in a manner that preserves objections or privileges by agreement;
 - f. Controlling issues of law that, if resolved early, will promote efficiency and economy in other phases of the case. Also, when and how such issues can be presented to the Court;
 - g. Whether or when the case should be scheduled with a settlement officer, what discovery or court ruling on legal issues is reasonably required to make settlement discussions meaningful, and whether the parties wish to use a sitting judge or a private mediator or other options as

SHORT TITLE:

CASE NUMBER:

discussed in the "Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information Package" served with the complaint;

- h. Computation of damages, including documents, not privileged or protected from disclosure, on which such computation is based;
 - i. Whether the case is suitable for the Expedited Jury Trial procedures (see information at www.lacourt.org under "Civil" and then under "General Information").
2. The time for a defending party to respond to a complaint or cross-complaint will be extended to _____ for the complaint, and _____ for the cross-complaint, which is comprised of the 30 days to respond under Government Code § 68616(b), and the 30 days permitted by Code of Civil Procedure section 1054(a), good cause having been found by the Civil Supervising Judge due to the case management benefits provided by this Stipulation. A copy of the General Order can be found at www.lacourt.org under "Civil", click on "General Information", then click on "Voluntary Efficient Litigation Stipulations".
(INSERT DATE) (INSERT DATE)
 3. The parties will prepare a joint report titled "Joint Status Report Pursuant to Initial Conference and Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation, and if desired, a proposed order summarizing results of their meet and confer and advising the Court of any way it may assist the parties' efficient conduct or resolution of the case. The parties shall attach the Joint Status Report to the Case Management Conference statement, and file the documents when the CMC statement is due.
 4. References to "days" mean calendar days, unless otherwise noted. If the date for performing any act pursuant to this stipulation falls on a Saturday, Sunday or Court holiday, then the time for performing that act shall be extended to the next Court day

The following parties stipulate:

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:		STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.:		FAX NO. (Optional):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional):			
ATTORNEY FOR (Name):			
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES			
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:			
PLAINTIFF:			
DEFENDANT:			
STIPULATION – DISCOVERY RESOLUTION			CASE NUMBER:

This stipulation is intended to provide a fast and informal resolution of discovery issues through limited paperwork and an informal conference with the Court to aid in the resolution of the issues.

The parties agree that:

1. Prior to the discovery cut-off in this action, no discovery motion shall be filed or heard unless the moving party first makes a written request for an Informal Discovery Conference pursuant to the terms of this stipulation.
2. At the Informal Discovery Conference the Court will consider the dispute presented by parties and determine whether it can be resolved informally. Nothing set forth herein will preclude a party from making a record at the conclusion of an Informal Discovery Conference, either orally or in writing.
3. Following a reasonable and good faith attempt at an informal resolution of each issue to be presented, a party may request an Informal Discovery Conference pursuant to the following procedures:
 - a. The party requesting the Informal Discovery Conference will:
 - i. File a Request for Informal Discovery Conference with the clerk's office on the approved form (copy attached) and deliver a courtesy, conformed copy to the assigned department;
 - ii. Include a brief summary of the dispute and specify the relief requested; and
 - iii. Serve the opposing party pursuant to any authorized or agreed method of service that ensures that the opposing party receives the Request for Informal Discovery Conference no later than the next court day following the filing.
 - b. Any Answer to a Request for Informal Discovery Conference must:
 - i. Also be filed on the approved form (copy attached);
 - ii. Include a brief summary of why the requested relief should be denied;

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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- iii. Be filed within two (2) court days of receipt of the Request; and
 - iv. Be served on the opposing party pursuant to any authorized or agreed upon method of service that ensures that the opposing party receives the Answer no later than the next court day following the filing.
- c. No other pleadings, including but not limited to exhibits, declarations, or attachments, will be accepted.
- d. If the Court has not granted or denied the Request for Informal Discovery Conference within ten (10) days following the filing of the Request, then it shall be deemed to have been denied. If the Court acts on the Request, the parties will be notified whether the Request for Informal Discovery Conference has been granted or denied and, if granted, the date and time of the Informal Discovery Conference, which must be within twenty (20) days of the filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference.
- e. If the conference is not held within twenty (20) days of the filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference, unless extended by agreement of the parties and the Court, then the Request for the Informal Discovery Conference shall be deemed to have been denied at that time.
4. If (a) the Court has denied a conference or (b) one of the time deadlines above has expired without the Court having acted or (c) the Informal Discovery Conference is concluded without resolving the dispute, then a party may file a discovery motion to address unresolved issues.
5. The parties hereby further agree that the time for making a motion to compel or other discovery motion is tolled from the date of filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference until (a) the request is denied or deemed denied or (b) twenty (20) days after the filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference, whichever is earlier, unless extended by Order of the Court.
- It is the understanding and intent of the parties that this stipulation shall, for each discovery dispute to which it applies, constitute a writing memorializing a "specific later date to which the propounding [or demanding or requesting] party and the responding party have agreed in writing," within the meaning of Code Civil Procedure sections 2030.300(c), 2031.320(c), and 2033.290(c).
6. Nothing herein will preclude any party from applying *ex parte* for appropriate relief, including an order shortening time for a motion to be heard concerning discovery.
7. Any party may terminate this stipulation by giving twenty-one (21) days notice of intent to terminate the stipulation.
8. References to "days" mean calendar days, unless otherwise noted. If the date for performing any act pursuant to this stipulation falls on a Saturday, Sunday or Court holiday, then the time for performing that act shall be extended to the next Court day.

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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The following parties stipulate:

Date: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF)
Date: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)
Date: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)
Date: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)
Date: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (ATTORNEY FOR _____)
Date: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (ATTORNEY FOR _____)
Date: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (ATTORNEY FOR _____)

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NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:		STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):		FAX NO. (Optional):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES			
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:			
PLAINTIFF:			
DEFENDANT:			CASE NUMBER:
INFORMAL DISCOVERY CONFERENCE (pursuant to the Discovery Resolution Stipulation of the parties)			

1. This document relates to:

☐

Request for Informal Discovery Conference

☐

Answer to Request for Informal Discovery Conference

2. Deadline for Court to decide on Request: _____ (insert date 10 calendar days following filing of the Request).

3. Deadline for Court to hold Informal Discovery Conference: _____ (insert date 20 calendar days following filing of the Request).

4. For a Request for Informal Discovery Conference, **briefly** describe the nature of the discovery dispute, including the facts and legal arguments at issue. For an Answer to Request for Informal Discovery Conference, **briefly** describe why the Court should deny the requested discovery, including the facts and legal arguments at issue.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:		STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.:		FAX NO. (Optional):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional):			
ATTORNEY FOR (Name):			
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES			
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:			
PLAINTIFF:			
DEFENDANT:			
STIPULATION AND ORDER – MOTIONS IN LIMINE			CASE NUMBER:

This stipulation is intended to provide fast and informal resolution of evidentiary issues through diligent efforts to define and discuss such issues and limit paperwork.

The parties agree that:

1. At least ____ days before the final status conference, each party will provide all other parties with a list containing a one paragraph explanation of each proposed motion in limine. Each one paragraph explanation must identify the substance of a single proposed motion in limine and the grounds for the proposed motion.
2. The parties thereafter will meet and confer, either in person or via teleconference or videoconference, concerning all proposed motions in limine. In that meet and confer, the parties will determine:
 - a. Whether the parties can stipulate to any of the proposed motions. If the parties so stipulate, they may file a stipulation and proposed order with the Court.
 - b. Whether any of the proposed motions can be briefed and submitted by means of a short joint statement of issues. For each motion which can be addressed by a short joint statement of issues, a short joint statement of issues must be filed with the Court 10 days prior to the final status conference. Each side's portion of the short joint statement of issues may not exceed three pages. The parties will meet and confer to agree on a date and manner for exchanging the parties' respective portions of the short joint statement of issues and the process for filing the short joint statement of issues.
3. All proposed motions in limine that are not either the subject of a stipulation or briefed via a short joint statement of issues will be briefed and filed in accordance with the California Rules of Court and the Los Angeles Superior Court Rules.

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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The following parties stipulate:

Date: _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	_____ (ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF)
Date: _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	_____ (ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)
Date: _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	_____ (ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)
Date: _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	_____ (ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)
Date: _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	_____ (ATTORNEY FOR _____)
Date: _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	_____ (ATTORNEY FOR _____)
Date: _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	➤	_____ (ATTORNEY FOR _____)

THE COURT SO ORDERS.

Date: _____		_____ JUDICIAL OFFICER
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FILED
LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT

MAY 11 2011

JOHN A. CLARKE, CLERK
N. Navarro
BY NANCY NAVARRO, DEPUTY

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

General Order Re) ORDER PURSUANT TO CCP 1054(a),
Use of Voluntary Efficient Litigation) EXTENDING TIME TO RESPOND BY
Stipulations) 30 DAYS WHEN PARTIES AGREE
) TO EARLY ORGANIZATIONAL
) MEETING STIPULATION

Whereas the Los Angeles Superior Court and the Executive Committee of the Litigation Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association have cooperated in drafting "Voluntary Efficient Litigation Stipulations" and in proposing the stipulations for use in general jurisdiction civil litigation in Los Angeles County;

Whereas the Los Angeles County Bar Association Litigation Section; the Los Angeles County Bar Association Labor and Employment Law Section; the Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles; the Association of Southern California Defense Counsel; the Association of Business Trial Lawyers of Los Angeles; and the California Employment Lawyers Association all "endorse the goal of promoting efficiency in litigation, and ask that counsel consider using these stipulations as a voluntary way to promote communications and procedures among counsel and with the court to fairly resolve issues in their cases;"

1 Whereas the Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation is intended to encourage
2 cooperation among the parties at an early stage in litigation in order to achieve
3 litigation efficiencies;

4 Whereas it is intended that use of the Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation
5 will promote economic case resolution and judicial efficiency;

6
7 Whereas, in order to promote a meaningful discussion of pleading issues at the
8 Early Organizational Meeting and potentially to reduce the need for motions to
9 challenge the pleadings, it is necessary to allow additional time to conduct the Early
10 Organizational Meeting before the time to respond to a complaint or cross complaint
11 has expired;

12
13 Whereas Code of Civil Procedure section 1054(a) allows a judge of the court in
14 which an action is pending to extend for not more than 30 days the time to respond to
15 a pleading "upon good cause shown";

16 Now, therefore, this Court hereby finds that there is good cause to extend for 30
17 days the time to respond to a complaint or to a cross complaint in any action in which
18 the parties have entered into the Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation. This finding
19 of good cause is based on the anticipated judicial efficiency and benefits of economic
20 case resolution that the Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation is intended to
21 promote.
22

23 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, in any case in which the parties have entered
24 into an Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation, the time for a defending party to
25 respond to a complaint or cross complaint shall be extended by the 30 days permitted
26
27
28

1 by Code of Civil Procedure section 1054(a) without further need of a specific court
2 order.

3
4 DATED: May 11, 2011

Carolyn B. Kuhl
Carolyn B. Kuhl, Supervising Judge of the
Civil Departments, Los Angeles Superior Court

FILED
Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles

MAY 03 2019

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk
By Rizalinda Mina, Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

IN RE LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT) FIRST AMENDED GENERAL ORDER
— MANDATORY ELECTRONIC FILING)
FOR CIVIL)

On December 3, 2018, the Los Angeles County Superior Court mandated electronic filing of all documents in Limited Civil cases by litigants represented by attorneys. On January 2, 2019, the Los Angeles County Superior Court mandated electronic filing of all documents filed in Non-Complex Unlimited Civil cases by litigants represented by attorneys. (California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b).) All electronically filed documents in Limited and Non-Complex Unlimited cases are subject to the following:

1) DEFINITIONS

- a) **“Bookmark”** A bookmark is a PDF document navigational tool that allows the reader to quickly locate and navigate to a designated point of interest within a document.
- b) **“Efiling Portal”** The official court website includes a webpage, referred to as the efiling portal, that gives litigants access to the approved Electronic Filing Service Providers.
- c) **“Electronic Envelope”** A transaction through the electronic service provider for submission of documents to the Court for processing which may contain one or more PDF documents attached.
- d) **“Electronic Filing”** Electronic Filing (eFiling) is the electronic transmission to a Court of a document in electronic form. (California Rules of Court, rule 2.250(b)(7).)

- e) **“Electronic Filing Service Provider”** An Electronic Filing Service Provider (EFSP) is a person or entity that receives an electronic filing from a party for retransmission to the Court. In the submission of filings, the EFSP does so on behalf of the electronic filer and not as an agent of the Court. (California Rules of Court, rule 2.250(b)(8).)
- f) **“Electronic Signature”** For purposes of these local rules and in conformity with Code of Civil Procedure section 17, subdivision (b)(3), section 34, and section 1010.6, subdivision (b)(2), Government Code section 68150, subdivision (g), and California Rules of Court, rule 2.257, the term “Electronic Signature” is generally defined as an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with an electronic record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the electronic record.
- g) **“Hyperlink”** An electronic link providing direct access from one distinctively marked place in a hypertext or hypermedia document to another in the same or different document.
- h) **“Portable Document Format”** A digital document format that preserves all fonts, formatting, colors and graphics of the original source document, regardless of the application platform used.

2) **MANDATORY ELECTRONIC FILING**

a) **Trial Court Records**

Pursuant to Government Code section 68150, trial court records may be created, maintained, and preserved in electronic format. Any document that the Court receives electronically must be clerically processed and must satisfy all legal filing requirements in order to be filed as an official court record (California Rules of Court, rules 2.100, et seq. and 2.253(b)(6)).

b) **Represented Litigants**

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b), represented litigants are required to electronically file documents with the Court through an approved EFSP.

c) **Public Notice**

The Court has issued a Public Notice with effective dates the Court required parties to electronically file documents through one or more approved EFSPs. Public Notices containing effective dates and the list of EFSPs are available on the Court’s website, at www.lacourt.org.

d) Documents in Related Cases

Documents in related cases must be electronically filed in the eFiling portal for that case type if electronic filing has been implemented in that case type, regardless of whether the case has been related to a Civil case.

3) EXEMPT LITIGANTS

a) Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b)(2), self-represented litigants are exempt from mandatory electronic filing requirements.

b) Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6, subdivision (d)(3) and California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b)(4), any party may make application to the Court requesting to be excused from filing documents electronically and be permitted to file documents by conventional means if the party shows undue hardship or significant prejudice.

4) EXEMPT FILINGS

a) The following documents shall not be filed electronically:

- i) Peremptory Challenges or Challenges for Cause of a Judicial Officer pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 170.6 or 170.3;
- ii) Bonds/Undertaking documents;
- iii) Trial and Evidentiary Hearing Exhibits
- iv) Any ex parte application that is filed concurrently with a new complaint including those that will be handled by a Writs and Receivers department in the Mosk courthouse; and
- v) Documents submitted conditionally under seal. The actual motion or application shall be electronically filed. A courtesy copy of the electronically filed motion or application to submit documents conditionally under seal must be provided with the documents submitted conditionally under seal.

b) Lodgments

Documents attached to a Notice of Lodgment shall be lodged and/or served conventionally in paper form. The actual document entitled, "Notice of Lodgment," shall be filed electronically.

//

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1 5) ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM WORKING PROCEDURES

2 Electronic filing service providers must obtain and manage registration information for persons
3 and entities electronically filing with the court.

4 6) TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

5 a) Electronic documents must be electronically filed in PDF, text searchable format **when**
6 technologically feasible without impairment of the document's image.

7 b) The table of contents for any filing must be bookmarked.

8 c) Electronic documents, including but not limited to, declarations, proofs of service, and
9 exhibits, must be bookmarked within the document pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule
10 3.1110(f)(4). Electronic bookmarks must include links to the first page of each bookmarked
11 item (e.g. exhibits, declarations, deposition excerpts) and with bookmark titles that identify the
12 bookedmarked item and briefly describe the item.

13 d) Attachments to primary documents must be bookmarked. Examples include, but are not
14 limited to, the following:

15 i) Depositions;

16 ii) Declarations;

17 iii) Exhibits (including exhibits to declarations);

18 iv) Transcripts (including excerpts within transcripts);

19 v) Points and Authorities;

20 vi) Citations; and

21 vii) Supporting Briefs.

22 e) Use of hyperlinks within documents (including attachments and exhibits) is strongly
23 encouraged.

24 f) Accompanying Documents

25 Each document accompanying a single pleading must be electronically filed as a **separate**
26 digital PDF document.

27 g) Multiple Documents

28 Multiple documents relating to one case can be uploaded in one envelope transaction.

h) Writs and Abstracts

Writs and Abstracts must be submitted as a separate electronic envelope.

i) Sealed Documents

If and when a judicial officer orders documents to be filed under seal, those documents must be filed electronically (unless exempted under paragraph 4); the burden of accurately designating the documents as sealed at the time of electronic submission is the submitting party's responsibility.

j) Redaction

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 1.201, it is the submitting party's responsibility to redact confidential information (such as using initials for names of minors, using the last four digits of a social security number, and using the year for date of birth) so that the information shall not be publicly displayed.

7) ELECTRONIC FILING SCHEDULE

a) Filed Date

i) Any document received electronically by the court between 12:00 am and 11:59:59 pm shall be deemed to have been effectively filed on that court day if accepted for filing. Any document received electronically on a non-court day, is deemed to have been effectively filed on the next court day if accepted. (California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b)(6); Code Civ. Proc. § 1010.6(b)(3).)

ii) Notwithstanding any other provision of this order, if a digital document is not filed in due course because of: (1) an interruption in service; (2) a transmission error that is not the fault of the transmitter; or (3) a processing failure that occurs after receipt, the Court may order, either on its own motion or by noticed motion submitted with a declaration for Court consideration, that the document be deemed filed and/or that the document's filing date conform to the attempted transmission date.

8) EX PARTE APPLICATIONS

a) Ex parte applications and all documents in support thereof must be electronically filed no later than 10:00 a.m. the court day before the ex parte hearing.

- b) Any written opposition to an ex parte application must be electronically filed by 8:30 a.m. the day of the ex parte hearing. A printed courtesy copy of any opposition to an ex parte application must be provided to the court the day of the ex parte hearing.

9) PRINTED COURTESY COPIES

- a) For any filing electronically filed two or fewer days before the hearing, a courtesy copy must be delivered to the courtroom by 4:30 p.m. the same business day the document is efiled. If the efiled is submitted after 4:30 p.m., the courtesy copy must be delivered to the courtroom by 10:00 a.m. the next business day.
- b) Regardless of the time of electronic filing, a printed courtesy copy (along with proof of electronic submission) is required for the following documents:
- i) Any printed document required pursuant to a Standing or General Order;
 - ii) Pleadings and motions (including attachments such as declarations and exhibits) of 26 pages or more;
 - iii) Pleadings and motions that include points and authorities;
 - iv) Demurrers;
 - v) Anti-SLAPP filings, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 425.16;
 - vi) Motions for Summary Judgment/Adjudication; and
 - vii) Motions to Compel Further Discovery.
- c) Nothing in this General Order precludes a Judicial Officer from requesting a courtesy copy of additional documents. Courtroom specific courtesy copy guidelines can be found at www.lacourt.org on the Civil webpage under "Courtroom Information."

10) WAIVER OF FEES AND COSTS FOR ELECTRONICALLY FILED DOCUMENTS

- a) Fees and costs associated with electronic filing must be waived for any litigant who has received a fee waiver. (California Rules of Court, rules 2.253(b)(), 2.258(b), Code Civ. Proc. § 1010.6(d)(2).)
- b) Fee waiver applications for waiver of court fees and costs pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6, subdivision (b)(6), and California Rules of Court, rule 2.252(f), may be electronically filed in any authorized action or proceeding.

11) SIGNATURES ON ELECTRONIC FILING

For purposes of this General Order, all electronic filings must be in compliance with California Rules of Court, rule 2.257. This General Order applies to documents filed within the Civil Division of the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

This First Amended General Order supersedes any previous order related to electronic filing, and is effective immediately, and is to remain in effect until otherwise ordered by the Civil Supervising Judge and/or Presiding Judge.

DATED: May 3, 2019



Kevin C. Brazile
KEVIN C. BRAZILE
Presiding Judge



Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) INFORMATION PACKAGE

THE PLAINTIFF MUST SERVE THIS ADR INFORMATION PACKAGE ON EACH PARTY WITH THE COMPLAINT.

CROSS-COMPLAINANTS must serve this ADR Information Package on any new parties named to the action with the cross-complaint.

What is ADR?

ADR helps people find solutions to their legal disputes without going to trial. The main types of ADR are negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and settlement conferences. When ADR is done by phone, videoconference or computer, it may be called Online Dispute Resolution (ODR). These alternatives to litigation and trial are described below.

Advantages of ADR

- **Saves Time:** ADR is faster than going to trial.
- **Saves Money:** Parties can save on court costs, attorney's fees, and witness fees.
- **Keeps Control** (with the parties): Parties choose their ADR process and provider for voluntary ADR.
- **Reduces Stress/Protects Privacy:** ADR is done outside the courtroom, in private offices, by phone or online.

Disadvantages of ADR

- **Costs:** If the parties do not resolve their dispute, they may have to pay for ADR, litigation, and trial.
- **No Public Trial:** ADR does not provide a public trial or decision by a judge or jury.

Main Types of ADR

1. **Negotiation:** Parties often talk with each other in person, or by phone or online about resolving their case with a settlement agreement instead of a trial. If the parties have lawyers, they will negotiate for their clients.
2. **Mediation:** In mediation, a neutral mediator listens to each person's concerns, helps them evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of their case, and works with them to try to create a settlement agreement that is acceptable to all. Mediators do not decide the outcome. Parties may go to trial if they decide not to settle.

Mediation may be appropriate when the parties

- want to work out a solution but need help from a neutral person.
- have communication problems or strong emotions that interfere with resolution.

Mediation may not be appropriate when the parties

- want a public trial and want a judge or jury to decide the outcome.
- lack equal bargaining power or have a history of physical/emotional abuse.

How to Arrange Mediation in Los Angeles County

Mediation for **civil cases** is voluntary and parties may select any mediator they wish. Options include:

a. **The Civil Mediation Vendor Resource List**

If all parties in an active civil case agree to mediation, they may contact these organizations to request a "Resource List Mediation" for mediation at reduced cost or no cost (for selected cases).

- **ADR Services, Inc.** Assistant Case Manager Janet Solis, janet@adrservices.com
(213) 683-1600
- **Mediation Center of Los Angeles** Program Manager info@mediationLA.org
(833) 476-9145

These organizations cannot accept every case and they may decline cases at their discretion. They may offer online mediation by video conference for cases they accept. Before contacting these organizations, review important information and FAQs at www.lacourt.org/ADR.Res.List

NOTE: The Civil Mediation Vendor Resource List program does not accept family law, probate, or small claims cases.

b. **Los Angeles County Dispute Resolution Programs.** Los Angeles County-funded agencies provide mediation services on the day of hearings in small claims, unlawful detainer (eviction), civil harassment, and limited civil (collections and non-collection) cases.

<https://dcba.lacounty.gov/countywidedrp/>

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR). Parties in small claims and unlawful detainer (eviction) cases should carefully review the Notice and other information they may receive about (ODR) requirements for their case. <https://my.lacourt.org/odr/>

c. Mediators and ADR and Bar organizations that provide mediation may be found on the internet.

3. **Arbitration:** Arbitration is less formal than trial, but like trial, the parties present evidence and arguments to the person who decides the outcome. In "binding" arbitration, the arbitrator's decision is final; there is no right to trial. In "nonbinding" arbitration, any party can request a trial after the arbitrator's decision. For more information about arbitration, visit <https://www.courts.ca.gov/programs-adr.htm>
4. **Mandatory Settlement Conferences (MSC):** MSCs are ordered by the Court and are often held close to the trial date or on the day of trial. The parties and their attorneys meet with a judge or settlement officer who does not make a decision but who instead assists the parties in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the case and in negotiating a settlement. For information about the Court's MSC programs for civil cases, visit <https://www.lacourt.org/division/civil/CI0047.aspx>

Los Angeles Superior Court ADR website: <https://www.lacourt.org/division/civil/CI0109.aspx>

For general information and videos about ADR, visit <http://www.courts.ca.gov/programs-adr.htm>